Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Notes on trees and shrubs of the southeastern United States

W. W. Ashe

1. The Castanea pumila group

Castanea pumila Margaretta var. nov.

A tree, sometimes attaining (in Arkansas) a height of 15 m. and a diameter of 1 m., but usually smaller and often a large single-stemmed shrub. Leaves sinuate-serrate with ten to twenty pairs of lateral veins; sun leaves, especially those on flowering twigs, oblong or lance-oblong, 8–15 cm. long, 3–5 cm. broad, acute and somewhat taper-pointed at each end, thick and firm, dark green above, close white-pubescent beneath except on the midrib and veins; shade leaves 5–12 cm. long, 3–6 cm. broad, obovate or sometimes oblong-obovate, obtuse, or rounded and abruptly pointed at the apex, cuneate at the base, thin, pale green on both sides, but more or less pubescent beneath. Staminate aments continuous, 8–12 cm. long, at anthesis 6–8 mm. thick; calyx lobes 3–4 mm. long, obtuse; involucre of fruit bur-like, 2–4 cm. thick, canescent, comparatively thinly beset with branched rigid canescent spines, 3–6 mm. long, which as a rule are not sufficiently dense to conceal completely the involucre. Nut short-ovate, 11–15 mm. long, 7–12 mm. thick, pointed at the tip, shining, blackish brown.

Dry soils or, at the upper edge of the longleaf pine lands of Texas and Louisiana, along the edges of sandy hummocks. The following collections have been made by the writer: ALABAMA, Winston County; MISSISSIPPI, Jackson; LOUISIANA, Natchitoches and Sabine (TYPE) Parishes; TEXAS, Sabine County; OKLAHOMA, McCurtain County; and ARKANSAS, common on the mountains. Named for Margaret Henry Newland.

This variety largely replaces the typical *C. pumila* (L.) Mill. west and southwest of Tennessee and is separated from it by having the much shorter and smaller shade leaves of an obovate outline, thinner and often green beneath; by the closer white pubescence on the narrow and acute sun leaves (never velvety and rarely dull grayish); by the spines of the involucre being canescent well toward their tips (those of the typical *C. pumila* being nearly glabrous when mature) and seldom so dense as to conceal the involucre. Nut apparently not quite so plump as that of the type.

CASTANEA ALNIFOLIA Nutt.

The western recorded limit of this dwarf shrub with its subterraneous stems is Louisiana.* It was collected by the writer in Newton County, Texas, during October, 1921, under the same conditions as it grows further east and not exceeding 18 inches in height. *C. alnifolia pubescens* Nutt. has all of the leaves pubescent beneath.

Castanea floridana (Sarg.) comb nov.

Castanea alnifolia floridana Sarg. Bot. Gaz. **67**: 242. 1919.

I have not seen authentic specimens of the tree which Dr. Sargent has recently described and which he separates from the typical *C. alnifolia* by its arborescent form, but it is believed that material collected near Charleston, South Carolina, in 1915 represents it; and, if so, the differences of smaller fruit (which is more densely hispid), somewhat larger leaves with about two more pairs of lateral veins, and entirely different habit of growth justify specific rank.

× CASTANEA NEGLECTA Dode, Bull. Soc. Dendr. France **8**: 155. May, 1908. *C. pumila* × *C. dentata*

According to the description this hybrid is in general like *C. pumila*. It differs, however, in having larger and less densely pubescent leaves, a larger involucre with irregular spines, longer aments, and a single larger nut. The distribution is given as extending from Maryland to North Carolina. As a rule hybrids between *C. pumila* and *C. dentata* have the nuts in pairs, although this is not necessarily the case.

M. Dode has been kind enough to furnish the writer with a list of the specimens at the Museum of Paris, which he refers to *C. neglecta*. Of the seven specimens listed, the locations of five are well within the ranges of both *C. pumila* and *C. dentata*. These are: *Small & Heller 152*, and their collection of June 22, 1891, both from Blowing Rock, North Carolina; *Pearson*, Fairfax County, Virginia, 1844; *Green*, Maryland, 1839; *Bonpland*, Washington, D. C. Since the states only are given for the other two (*Gibbs*, South Carolina, and *Vasey*, Alabama, 1878), it is not possible to determine this.

---

* Small, Flora S. E. U. S. Ed. 2, 348.

Material collected by the writer in the mountains of Rabun County, Georgia, and Yancey County, North Carolina, largely agrees with Dode's description of *C. neglecta*. In its gross characters it shows, as Dode states, a superficial resemblance to *C. dentata*, having large pointed leaves, not very densely pubescent, and a large involucre with long, irregular, nearly glabrous and closely crowded spines; but there are two nuts to the involucre. Other material collected in flower in Sullivan County, Tennessee, shows similar leaf character.

Castanea Ashei Sudworth, comb. nov.

Castanea pumila Ashei Sudworth, Am. For. **28**: 300. 1922.

This is the common chinquepin of the coastal plain of the Southern States. Its distribution begins in northeastern North Carolina and extends to Louisiana (and probably to southeastern Texas). It is separated from *C. pumila* by its smaller foliage, shorter and more slender aments, canescent spines on the involucre and prevailingly thicker nuts. Walter (Fl. Car. 233. 1788) notes two forms (without description), *praecox* and *serotina*. *C. Ashei* is possibly his forma *praecox*.

The type of *C. pumila* (L.) Mill. (*Fagus pumila* L.) came from eastern Virginia (Gronovius, Flora Virginica 118. 1739), within which region the only known form is that which is here regarded as typical *C. pumila*.

Key to Castanea pumila group (one nut to the involucre)

Al=Alleghanian; C=Carolinian; A=Austral.

- Spines of mature fruit densely set, glabrous or glabrate.
  - Leaves soft-pubescent beneath............. *C. pumila* (Al & C).
  - Leaves 10–20 cm. long, more or less glabrate.. × *C. neglecta* (Al).
- Spines of mature fruit not densely set, canescent or tips merely glabrate.
  - Leaves 10–15 cm. long; 12–20 pairs of veins.
    - All leaves closely white-pubescent beneath........................... *C. Ashei* (A).
    - Interior leaves green beneath or glabrate.......................... *C. pumila Margaretta* (C).
  - Leaves 6–10 cm. long; 8–16 pairs of veins.
    - Only uppermost leaves on twigs white-pubescent beneath.
      - 10–16 pairs of veins, non-stoloniferous. *C. floridana* (A).
      - 8–12 pairs of veins, a dwarf stoloniferous shrub...........................*C. alnifolia* (A).
    - All leaves white pubescent beneath...... *C. alnifolia pubescens* (A).

2. MISCELLANEOUS SPECIES

× **Quercus coloradensis** hybr. nov. *Q. virginiana* Mill. × *Q. macrocarpa* Mx.

Leaves heterophyllous, entire and oblong or undulate, sinuate or lobed, especially near the apex, with short abruptly acute or obtuse lobes, 4.5–10 cm. long, 2–4 cm. wide, thick and subcoriaceous, dark green above, strongly reticulated and densely close white-pubescent beneath, revolute on the margins; twigs 3–4 mm. thick, permanently close pale gray pubescent. Fruit 2.5–3 mm. long, excluding peduncle (which is often of half the length of the fruit); cup covering one-half or more of the oblong nut, obconic or slightly rounded, covered with slender acute, closely imbricate scales, either thin at the top or much thickened by several overlapping rows of scales and incurved at the edge.

Along the Colorado River above Marble Falls, Texas. While the overcup oak is rare in this region, the cup-character points to that species rather than to *Q. acuminata* Houba or *Q. stellata* Wang, as a possible parent.

Quercus nigra elongata comb. nov.

Quercus aquatica elongata Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 1, **3**: 357. 1789.

In the third edition of Aiton's work there is a reference to a plate (Abbott, Insects Ga. 2: *pl. 29.*), which figures the leaf-form described by Sargent under his *Q. nigra tridentifera* (Bot. Gaz. **65**: 429. 1918).

Malus elongata pubens var. nov.

In general similar to the type but having somewhat broader leaves, permanently soft-pubescent beneath

Head of Chattoga River, Rabun County, Georgia, October, 1913, *W. W. A.*

Malus platycarpa parvula var. nov.

Foliage in general similar to that of type, but the leaves more ovate in outline and smaller; fruit of the same shape but much smaller, no larger than that of *M. elongata.*

Habersham County, Georgia, October, 1913, *W. W. A.*